

Supplementary information to

Mesenchymal Stem Cells Reversed Morphine Tolerance and Opioid-induced Hyperalgesia

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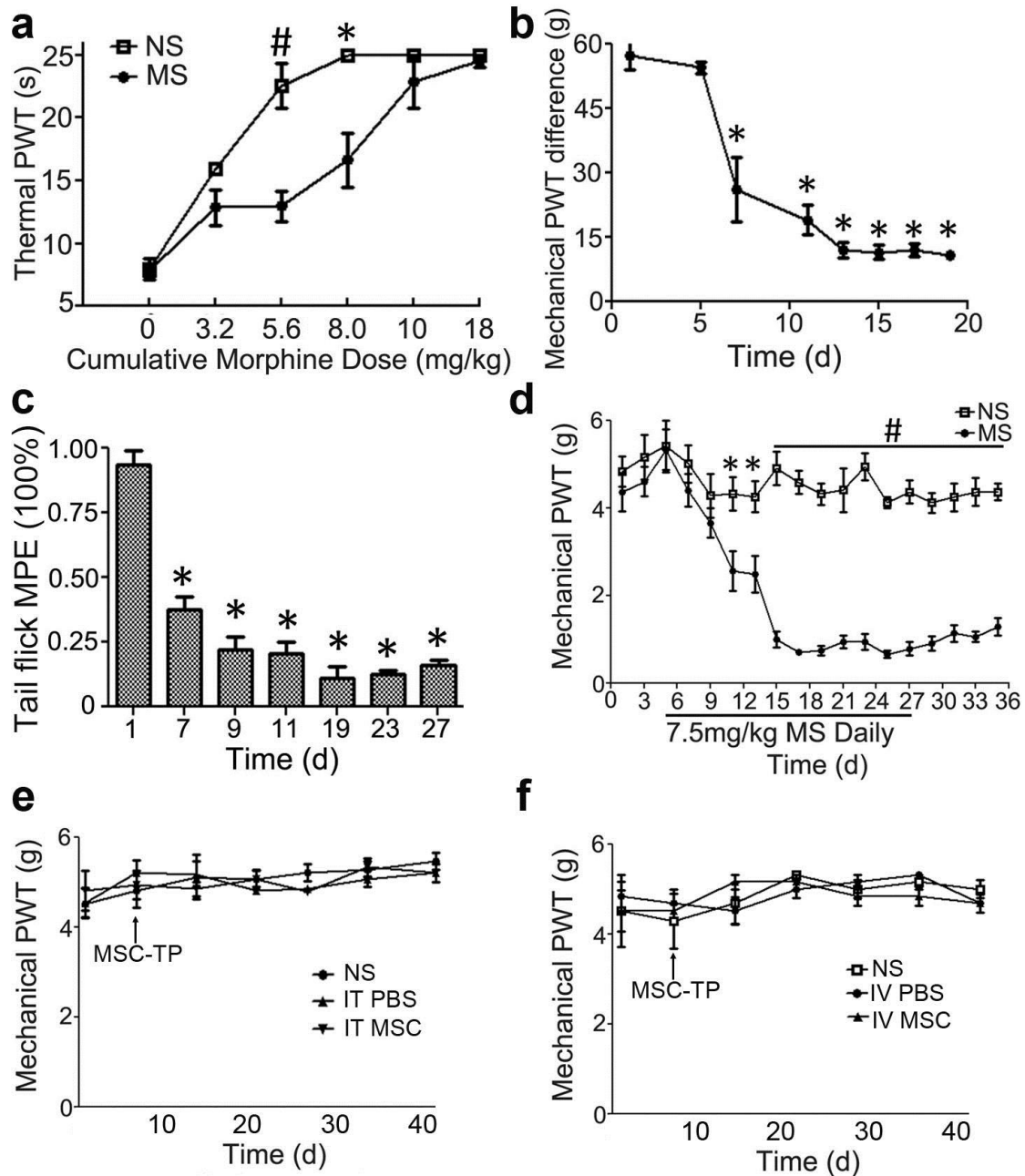
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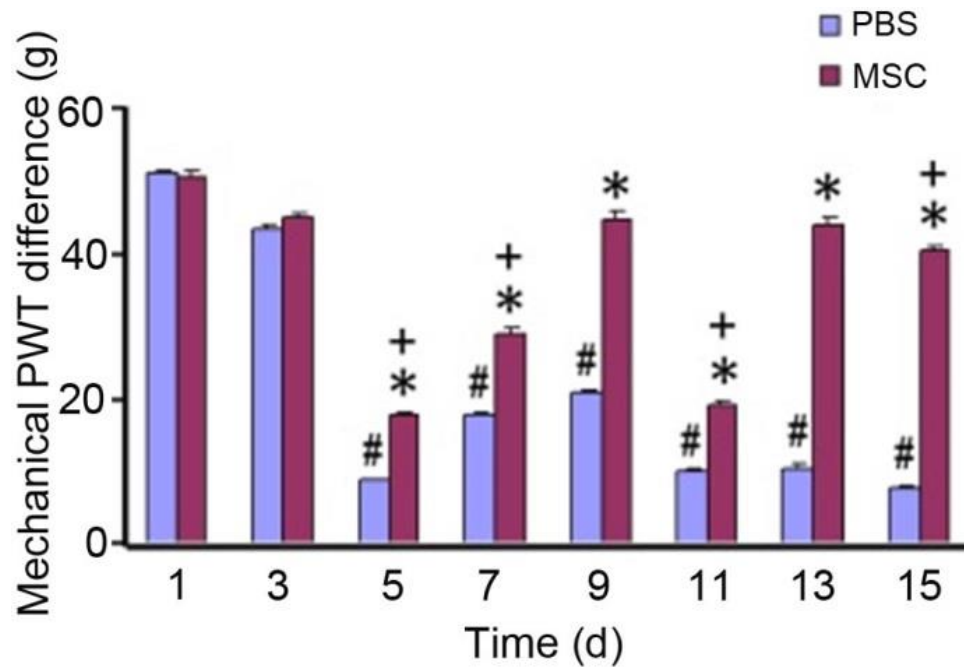
Supplement Figure 1



Supplement Figure 1. Induction of opioid tolerance (OT) and opioid-induced hyperalgesia (OIH). (a) Acute tolerance. Agonist dose-response curves were constructed with increasing doses of morphine (MS) (0–18 mg/kg) in rats that had received 3 days of daily injections of normal saline (NS) or MS (7.5mg/kg). The Plantar test was used to construct the dose-response curves 30 min after third day of daily NS or MS injection. (MS: n=5 and NS: n=3, thermal

response cutoff time: 25s; #P<0.01; *P<0.05 between groups). **(b)** Chronic tolerance assessed by mechanical stimulation. Rats were treated with MS daily for 3-4 weeks. Paw withdrawal thresholds to mechanical stimulation by von Frey filaments were tested before and 50 min after MS injection. The difference between the two measurements indicates responsiveness to MS. A large difference indicates low or no tolerance while a small difference indicates high tolerance (n=8, *P<0.05 compared the mean value recorded in Day 1 of MS injection). **(c)** Chronic tolerance assessed by tail flick test. Maximum possible effect (MPE) of MS was used to indicate tolerance. The lower the MPE (%) the higher the tolerance (n=12, *P < 0.05 compared the mean value recorded in Day 1 of MS injection). **(d)** Chronic OIH. PWTs were assessed by von Frey filament before daily MS injections. The progressive declining of PWTs indicates hyperalgesia in response to daily morphine injections (n=6, #P<0.01; *P<0.05 compare to the NS control group). **(e, f)** In normal rats, PWTs did not change in response to intrathecal **(e)** or intravenous **(f)** injection of PBS or MSCs (0.5×10^6) (n=6-8). Data: mean \pm s.e. IT, intrathecal; IV, intravenous; MPE, maximal possible effect; MS, morphine sulfate; NS, normal saline; PWT, paw withdrawal threshold.

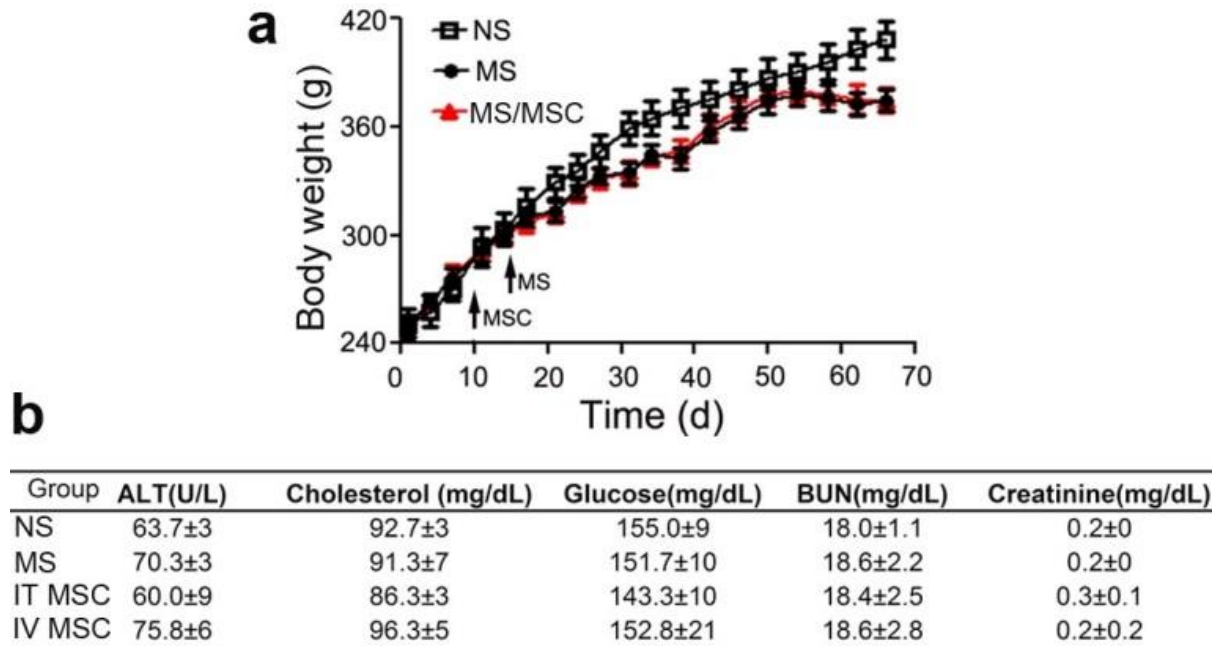
Supplement Figure 2



Supplement Figure 2. MSC-TP reversed OT induced by daily morphine injections in rats.

Decreasing PWT difference between the measurements made before and 30 min after MS injection indicates OT. * $P < 0.05$ compared with same day PBS; # $P < 0.05$ compared with PBS Day 1; + $P < 0.05$ compared with MSC Day 1. $n = 12$ in each group. Please note the sham control group (injection with saline) was not included for clarity. The effect of morphine injection is reflected by increased PWTs (larger Y axis scale).

Supplement Figure 3



Supplement Figure 3. Long term safety of MSC transplantation (MSC-TP). (a) Body weight gain was not affected by MSC-TP. Daily MS injections slightly but significantly reduced body weight gain compared to the NS control group ($P < 0.05$ in many time-points between Days 24 and 68). However, there were no significant differences between the MS group and the MS+MSC group ($P > 0.05$). NS group $n=6$, MS group $n=11$, MS+MSC group $n=12$. Data mean \pm s.e. (b) Normal liver and kidney functions after long-term MSC-TP. Blood plasma was collected from rats at the end of the experiments (55 days after MSC-TP). Biochemical tests for liver function (ALT, cholesterol and glucose) and kidney function (BUN, creatinine) were performed. Data: mean \pm s.e. $P > 0.05$. $n=6$ each group. MS, morphine sulfate; MSC, mesenchymal stem cell; NS: normal saline.